THE N°. 138.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 23, 1748.

Week before laſt arrived at New-York, *two Veſſels from* London, *by whom we have Advice, that the Snow* Sally, *Capt.* Heſeard, *bound from* London *to* Philadelphia, *is taken, and Capt.* Smyter *put back to* Plymouth; *that the* Scarborough *Man of War from* New-York, *on board of which was Lady* Warren, *was ſafe arrived at* Limerick *in* Ireland, *having had two ſmart Engagements in her Paſſage. They brought with them,*

His MAJESTY's moſt gracious SPEECH to both Houſes of Parliament, on Thurſday the 18th of *November*, 1747.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AS one of my principal Views in calling the Parliament was, that I might receive the moſt clear and certain Information of the Senſe of my People on the preſent Poſture of Affairs, I was deſirous to meet you as early as your own Convenience, as well as of the Public, would admit.

By the Advice of my Parliament, I enter'd into the War with Spain, in order to vindicate and ſecure the Trade and Commerce of my Subjects. By their Advice alſo, and in Conſequence to my Engagements, I undertook the Support of the Queen of Hungary, and of the juſt Rights of the Houſe of Auſtria. In Reſentment for this Conduct, to neceſſary to the Intereſt of my own Kingdoms, and of the antient Allies of the Crown, France not only declared War againſt me, but has ſupported an Unnatural Rebellion within theſe Kingdoms. In carrying on this juſt and neceſſary War, I have had the moſt chearful and vigorous Support from my Parliament. And though the Succeſs has not been anſwerable to our juſt and juſt Expectations in the Low Countries, yet it muſt be owned to the Honour of this Nation, that no Part of the Misfortunes can be imputed to us.

The ſignal Succeſſes which it has pleaſed God to grant Us at Sea have made the Enemy ſee the Weight of Our Naval Strength to their great Loſs, and the real and ſolid Advantage of the Nation. This has appeared moſt remarkably in the Actions of my Fleet this laſt Year, which have tended no leſs to the Honour of the Britiſh Flag, than to the Reduction of their Maritime Force and Commerce of France.

The Government of the United Provinces has once more reſumed that Conſiſtency which will give great Strength to the common Cauſe, cement more firmly the Friendſhip between that Kingdom and that of the Republic, and be a laſting Security of their inſeparable Intereſts; one great Effect of this happy Alteration in Holland, has already appeared in the vigorous Declaration, lately made by the States General to the Court of France, and the Orders given by them, for the committing Hoſtilities every where againſt the French King and his Subjects.

The Overtures for a general Pacification have lately been made to Me on the Part of France, and tho' ſome of the Terms propoſed were ſuch as could not be approved, yet as I have had no other Aim but to bring about a ſafe and honourable Peace, I have ſhewn the utmoſt Inclination to facilitate it in Conjunction with my Allies, and a Congreſs is actually agreed to be held at Aix la Chapelle, whither the ſeveral Miniſters will ſoon repair. I hope all the Powers concerned, will bring with them the ſame Diſpoſitions, to effectuate this great Work on juſt and reaſonable Conditions, which I ſincerely have.

In this Situation, I am confident you will agree in Opinion with Me, that it is neceſſary to be vigilant and attentive to every Event, and that there can be no Reaſon to expect a good Peace, but by being timely prepared to carry on a vigorous and effectual War; I therefore rely on your hearty and powerful Supports to enable Me to proſecute the War, in caſe the Obſtinacy of our Enemies, in not agreeing in juſt and reaſonable Terms of Accommodation, ſhould render it unavoidable. For this Purpoſe, I am now actually concerting the neceſſary Meaſures with my Allies, whoſe Intereſts I am determined to adhere to and ſupport. Let us be in Readineſs, in caſe the Negotiations ſhould fail of the deſired Effect, to convince our Enemies how much they are miſtaken, if they vainly imagine that Great-Britain and her Allies will ſubmit to receive the Law from any Power whatſoever; and demonſtrate to the World, that We will decline no Difficulty or Hazard for the Preſervation of the common Liberty, and Our own Independency and eſſential Intereſts.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The Neceſſity of adequate Supplies appears from what has been already mentioned; the proper Eſtimates for the Services of the enſuing Year ſhall be laid before you, and I deſire you to grant me ſuch Supplies, as your own Security and laſting Welfare, and the preſent critical and important Situation of Affairs require. You may depend on their being applied only to the Purpoſes for which they ſhall be given; and if by the falling out of Events, any ſaving can be made, it ſhall be duly accounted for.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

If any farther Proviſion ſhall be found expedient to render more effectual the good Laws lately made for the Security of the preſent Eſtabliſhment, extinguiſhing the Spirit of Rebellion, and for the better civilizing, improving, and reducing into Order, any Part of the United Kingdoms, I depend on your known Affection to Me and to your Country, ſeriouſly and early to ſet about ſo good a Work. I will only add, that there never was a Conjuncture in which Unanimity, Firmneſs, and Diſpatch were more neceſſary for the Safety, Honour, and true Intereſt of Great-Britain.

The humble ADDRESS *of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled,*

Die Jovis, 24th November, 1747.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return Your Majeſty our humble Thanks for Your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

The generous and public-ſpirited Views, with which Your Majeſty entered into this juſt and neceſſary War, are evident to the whole World; and Your People have been the more ſtrongly animated to ſupport it, by the Part Your Enemies have taken, not only to overturn the Liberties of Europe in general, but to diſturb Your Majeſty's Government, the ſolid Foundation of our Happineſs. The Events of War are always uncertain; but at the ſame Time that we ſee, with the greateſt Concern, the Misfortunes which have happened in the Low Countries, we gratefully acknowlege Your Majeſty's Goodneſs and Juſtice, in vindicating the Honour of this Nation, from any Imputation ariſing from thence.

With unfeigned Joy, we congratulate Your Majeſty on the final Succeſſes with which it has pleaſed God to bleſs Your Arms by Sea. No Loſs can be more ſenſibly felt by Your Enemies, and no Advantage tend more to the Glory and real Benefit of Your Kingdoms, whoſe Commerce and Naval Strength muſt be increaſed in Proportion, as that of France is diminiſhed.

We cannot approach Your Royal Perſon on this Occaſion, without expreſſing our higheſt Satisfaction in thoſe Events, which have happened in Holland, in Favour of a Prince allied to Your Majeſty by the neareſt Ties, deſcended from an illuſtrious Houſe, in which the Defence of public Liberty has been Hereditary, and which has produced Deliverers of this Country, as well as of that Proteſtant Republic. From this happy Alteration, we cannot but promiſe ourſelves the cloſeſt Union of Councils between Your Majeſty and the States General, and an additional Strength in purſuing ſuch Meaſures as ſhall be

most conducive to the common Good of both Nations; of which we consider the seasonable Declaration lately made by the States to the Court of France, and the Orders given thereupon, as a strong Indication.

Your Majesty's Paternal Concern for Your People, appears in nothing more, than in Your sincere Desire to bring about, in Conjunction with Your Allies, an honourable Peace, on just and reasonable Terms. At the same Time that we offer our humble Thanks to Your Majesty, for this gracious Disposition to procure Ease and Repose to your Subjects, for effectuating this great Work, permit us to assure You, that we are convinced by past Experience, as well as by Your Majesty's prudent Declaration, that the only Way to procure a good Peace, is to be prepared to carry on a vigorous and effectual War. For this Reason we cannot but gratefully acknowlege Your Majesty's Vigilance and Care to enter into a timely Concert with Your Allies, in order to be in Readiness for that Event.

We beg Leave, from the Bottom of our Hearts, to give Your Majesty the strongest Assurances of our inviolable Fidelity and Affection to Your sacred Person, Family, and Government; and that we will heartily and chearfully concur to enable Your Majesty to prosecute the War with Vigour, in case the Obstinacy of Your Enemies should render it necessary; no Difficulty or Hazard being capable of lessening our Zeal and Steadiness for the Maintainance of the Honour of Your Crown, the Independency and essential Interests of Your Kingdoms, and for the Defence of Your Allies.

We will not fail to take into our serious Consideration, what further Provisions may be expedient for better securing the present happy Establishment, extinguishing the Spirit of Rebellion, and for reforming and reducing into Order such Parts of the United Kingdoms, where the Want of Improvement, and due Obedience to the Laws, has remarkably furnished Opportunities to seduce the People from their Loyalty. The Stability of Your Majesty's Throne, the Glory and Tranquility of Your Reign, and the Prosperity of our Fellow Subjects, we have entirely at Heart; and our utmost Firmness, Resolution, and Dispatch, shall be exerted to attain those desirable Ends which Your Majesty has so wisely and graciously recommended to us.

His MAJESTY's most gracious ANSWER.

My Lords,

NOTHING could give Me greater Satisfaction than this dutiful Address. I heartily thank you for it; and do not doubt, but the becoming Zeal you have unanimously expressed, and your ready Concurrence in My Sentiments, will have a very good Effect both with our Friends and Enemies, and strengthen My Hands to pursue such Measures, either of Peace or War, as shall be most conducive to the Interests of My Kingdoms, and the Support of My Allies.

DUBLIN.

Extract of a Letter from Kinsale, October 16.

"There are now upwards of sixteen hundred French and Spanish prisoners here, who had contrived means to make their escape from their prisons, kill the guards, possess themselves of the town, and make themselves masters of all the arms and ammunition there, and kill all the Protestants of the place.

Monday night, the 12th instant, was the time appointed for the execution of their Project; the manner of it was thus:

Exactly at the hour of one, when all the guards and town were silent, except the centinels, some of the most active in each prison were to rush out, and immediately to kill all the centinels, who guarded the prisoners; and when they had thus secured their keepers, they were to divide themselves into three bodies.

Three or four of the swiftest were to run by the doors of both guard-houses, as if making their escape, in order to decoy the soldiers out of their guard-houses; who being thus suddenly waked and drawn out at midnight, they thought, would most of them bring out no other arms than their bayonets or hangers.

In the mean time, one part of their main body were to push into the guard-houses, and to secure what fire-arms might be there; which would be of the more use to them, as they were sure they were all loaded with ball.

Another party were at the same time to break open the court house, where there are fire arms and ammunition for 2000 men, and secure whatever they found there.

At the same time the other party were to fly to the barracks, kill all the centinels with the greatest expedition, and least noise possible, that so the greatest part of the soldiers might be surprized in their beds, or unarm'd; and possess themselves of arms and ammunition there.

These things performed, the three parties were all to one body, and fight their way through all opposition, and der all before them; except the Spaniards, who are very in this part of the country, and from whom they promis'd selves some assistance.

What a prodigious scene of blood had here been, if the providence of God had not visibly interposed in the One of the Frenchmen (who was a Protestant, and any of them all in the first part of the plot, so far as only was meditated, but could not bear the thoughts of a cre) privately conveyed a note out of the prison to the fary; upon the receipt of which, he was immediately and examined, and made a full affidavit (which I had portunity of writing, being then present before the and was sworn before Mr. Bowler the sovereign, and of the crown. He said, as he was freed a Protestant and all his family, his soul trembled with the thought much Protestant blood being spilt innocently.

Immediately the drums of all the militia, both horse beat to arms, and a guard of 50 men was mounted at the house, which still continue; and orders were given centinels to fire at any they found attempting to escape. were wrote to the government to send us three nies more of men, which were ordered, and are

P. S. On Wednesday night, one of the French prisoners attempting to make his escape out of the upper window hospital; the centinels immediately fired, and shot him the body, and as he was falling forward, his foot was between the window-frame and shutter; at the alarm the came, and seeing the man hanging by one foot, they open the shutter, and he fell down and dash'd out his the pavement. This was the only life lost in this affair."

The original letter, from whence the above account is was written by Mr. Robert Russel.

A letter from Cork, dated the 23d instant, says, that help of several instruments, which were carried to them of the inhabitants, who frequently visited them under of carrying them provisions, they had undermined part wall of the prison; but as the inhabitants were under well as the soldiers, all is now easy.

LONDON.

October 17. We learn by private letters from Genoa many of the nobility become more and more desirous of that they may be delivered from the load of their with whom they have enough to do to agree; and to hand, the French themselves are far enough from being with a service in which they are exposed to continual which they suffer extremely; as appears from the late detachment lately sent to Corsica, in which there are than four officers left unwounded and fit for duty.

They write from Milan, that vast magazines are form the duchies of Parma and Placentia, and that general speedily expected there with the forces under his com which, with other circumstances, renders it highly pr that unless our pacific negotiations speedily take place, w hear of another winter campaign in that country; which der'd more probable, from the accounts we have from that the Piedmontese head quarters will be suddenly re Savona, by which Genoa will be once more in danger.

By a letter from Switzerland we have an account, that has lately been an estimate made of the number of effec able to bear arms, and disciplin'd, in the thirteen cantons it appeared there were upwards of 300,000; and that two of them are Protestants.

We have from Breda a very curious account of the ki dition of one M. Ulist, who had lately raised an indep company, by a commission from his serene highness the stadtholder. He advanced it seems in the night between and 8th towards the village of Stubrock, where part of wing of the enemy's army had taken post, with no mo 20 Hussars, and not quite 100 foot; he surprized all the nels and advanc'd guards, and then, followed by 50 choi enter'd the village itself, in which, besides the dragoo Beaufobore, there was a considerable body of foot. An the grand guard calling to him upon his approach, he had an order on the part of the king for general Beau desiring he might be lodged in quarters, into which he alone, leaving his men at the gate. The general was but awakened upon his coming into the room. M. Ulist

letter out of his pocket, and holding it in his hand, desired he general would order his servants to go out. As soon as ey were withdrawn, he advanced to the bed-side, and told e general that he was sorry to be the messenger of ill news, but at he had a letter de cachet, and orders to secure his person. The general was very much surprized, and M. Uliat endeavour- to comfort him; told him he supposed it was occasioned by me misrepresentations; that every man had his enemies, and ar in a li tle time he would justify himself; but for the present, id he, I must take the liberty of seizing these, and thereupon id hold of his sword and a case of pistols, desiring him to dress imself, and to give orders for admitting some of his people. he general went half naked to the window, and made a sig- l for their admission; but they were hardly in the house be- re they discover'd themselves to be no officers of justice, by ring hold of every thing near them, particularly some pieces silver that were loose upon the table. M. Uliat was then o- ged to change his conduct, and clapping one of the general's pistols to his breast, order'd him to come away as he was, d without speaking a word. His conduct and courage on this casion have gained the young partizan great applause.

The following surprizing case is supposed worthy the obser- tion of the public, and may be a caution to all women how ey put pins in their mouths. Mary Wye, a young woman out 20 years of age, living at Mr. Daintry's, a baker near Clement's church in the Strand, having put a large pin into r mouth, accidentally swallowed it, in May, 1745; and af- wards having loft a great deal of blood, and being in great nger of her life, was patient for two months at the infirmary St. James's, where she was vomited and blooded often; and appeared that the pin was about the middle of her ribs, by t part being black, and in great pain. But being for some e pretty free from pain, she returned to her service at Mr. intry's, and lived there about two years; and about the end August last, she went to live at Mr. Acourt's in Wild-court, d on the 7th instant, being in great pain in her breast, a draw- plaister was applied, and there being a little opening in the per part of her right breast, the pin was discovered, which s drawn out, but without a head. This gave her a great l of ease, but the plaister being still applied, about 24 hours r the head, with almost half an inch of the pin, was drawn . The pin was, all together, near an inch and a half in gth.

October 29. There is advice that a Spanish ship of 200 Tons, n with Timber from Corunna, is taken in her Passage by English.

We hear that the Prize-Money of every Fore-mast Man in the t under the command of Rear-Admiral Hawke, who were his late engagement with the French, will amount to 60 l. an.

There is an account from Paris, that the Court had received ice, that admiral Byng, commander of the British squadron the Mediterranean, had lately taken several French ships, n with Provisions bound to Nice.

October 31. The last accounts from Genoa say, that the In- tants of that city are indefatigable in their Endeavours to r that Capital from any Insults, by erecting several regular s at Tecla, on the Diamond Mountain, at Castellaro, at oasta, and at Bolaineito, which will require garrisons, a- nting in the whole to between seven and eight thousand men; the support of which certain Funds are to be assigned, but at feet the Expence of the Fortifications are defrayed chiefly of the Fines of such of the Nobility, as have deserted their nary since the Troubles began.

Many private letters from Amsterdam agree, that they look on a Rupture with France as a Thing inevitable, and begin ake Precautions accordingly, which is chiefly owing to an ac- nt they have received from Paris, of a Message lately de- red to the Secretary of the Embassy, left there at the de- ture of Mr. Van Hoey, importing that he need not lose his me in drawing or presenting Memorials, relating to Dutch e taken by French men of war, or Privateers, since no tice will be taken of them, till the Free Mason, lately taken Admiral Schryver, is released, and satisfaction given to the rt upon that Head. Several stout Privateers are fitting out re, as well as in most of the Ports of Zealand, that they may ready to cruize on the French coasts as soon as things come extremities between the two Nations. It is added that there upwards of threescore of these Vessels ready to put to Sea.

Our Letters from the Hague bring a confirmation of sending . Onno Zwier Van Haren deputy from the Province of Friezeland to the Council of State, in Quality of Plenipotentiary from their High Mightinesses, to the laudable Cantons of Switzerland, in order to negotiate a very considerable Levy of Troops, with this additional Circumstance, that he was to set out on the first of November. These Letters also add, that the Count de Wartensleben, who has been so successful in procuring two Regiments from the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, will be sent with the like Commission to several other German Courts; and that it is hoped he will be able to hire amongst them, eight or ten Regiments of Infantry, exclusive of those that are to be furnished by the Elector of Cologn, as Bishop of Munster, whose Conduct in this Respect, has given such Offence at Versailles, that the French Minister at his Court has been ordered to withdraw, and to return Home. It is from these Circumstances apparent, that the Dutch are using all Methods possible to be in a Condition to repel Force by Force, or to declare War against France, if it should be found necessary in the Spring.

ANNAPOLIS.

We hear from *Kent* County, that the Worshipful Magistrates of that County, and the Grand Jury, at their last County Court, unanimously signed a Petition, to be presented at the next Meeting of the General Assembly, praying a Revisal of the Laws of this Province: Which is a Thing acknowleg'd by every Body to be much wanted.

'*Mr.* GREEN, *March* 18, 1747-8.

'IF you'll give this a Place in your Gazette, it may be introductory to setting People right, in a Matter wherein, at present, the Generality may be mistaken; and which Mistake, I believe, is a great Hindrance to the Circulation of our Currency.

'It is the conceived Notion, that after the Expiration of the first fifteen Years of our Bills of Credit, to wit, next *September*, whoever shall then be possessed of any Sum in the said Bills of Credit, may, on applying to the Commissioners, have Bills of Exchange for one third Part of the Amount of such Sum, at thirty-three and one third of a Pound Exchange in the hundred; and that the said Commissioners are, by the Act emitting the said Bills of Credit, obliged and directed to sign and give such Bills of Exchange, at the Time and Exchange aforesaid.

'If this be not the Case, and that the said Commissioners have no such Power, those who hoard or keep up their Money with such Expectations, do but deceive themselves: and such Mistake tends manifestly to the Prejudice of Trade and Business, inasmuch as that in the Circulation of Money, or whatever passes for such, consists it's Usefulness to Society in general.

The Commissioners are impowered, after the Expiration aforesaid, and in a Time by the Act limited, to sign and deliver to any Person or Persons, who shall bring any Sum to the said Bills of Credit, *The full Third Part of the Value in Bills of Exchange.*

'Now the Question is, Whether the Value of such third Part shall be the Exchange aforesaid, generally surmised; or the Exchange current in the Country? Or, Whether the Commissioners are impower'd to determine the Point? Which I refer to the Learned: And am, *Your humble Servant,*

'A. B.'

To the Author of a LETTER, *signed,* A NATIVE OF MARYLAND.

SIR,

YOUR long Letter it just come to Hand; but I know not by whom, or from whence. Your request to have it publish'd in this Day's Gazette, cannot possibly be comply'd with: However, as I take it to come from a Gentleman of Honour, I shall venture to publish it Tomorrow, by way of Supplement, and distribute it at Marlborough the same Day, not doubting but you will find a Way to make me ample Amends for my Trouble and Expence in doing it. In these party Disputes, I declare myself an impartial Printer, and am always ready (for certain Considerations, which I am sure you can guess) to publish for Writers on each Side the Question, with equal Justice, Candour, and Secrecy: which you and the Freeholder, may surely depend on. I am, Sir, (in my way of Business, and) with a great deal of Respect,

Your most humble Servant,

THE PRINTER.

To

To be sold by Public Sale, on Wednesday the thirteenth Day of April next, by the Subscribers at Lower Marlborough, on Patuxent River, for the Benefit of the Insurers or Owners of the Ship Matthew, Alexander Inglish Commander, for Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or Current Money;

Twenty-one small Arms,
Two Musquetoons,
Six Pistols,
Twenty Cutlasses,
Twelve Cartouch Boxes,
One blue Ensign, Jack, and Pendant,
One red Ensign,
One white ditto,
Three Wood Box Compasses,
One Brass Box ditto,
One Watch Glass,
One half ditto,
One Hour ditto,
One Piece of *Russia* Duck,
One Mainsail almost new, but split,
One Long-boat's Foresail,
One Drum,
One large Bell,
Ten Hammocks,
One Cask of Flour,
One Cask of strong Beer,
Six Pewter Plates,
Six Pewter Soup ditto,
One Frying Pan, Hash Pan, and Gridiron,
One deep Sea Line, and two Loglines.

The Sale will begin at Eleven o'Clock.

WARDROP and GRAHAME.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at Public Vendue, on the first Day of May *next*;

A TRACT of Land, lying in *Prince George*'s County, (about eight Miles from *Bladensburg*, and six from Mr. *Snowden*'s Works) containing 223 Acres, called *Bear Bacon*; whereon is a Dwelling House, 24 Feet by 12, with three shed Rooms, and two Tobacco Houses, which want repairing. The Sale will be held on the said Land.

ISAAC DOWNS.

LOST on the third Day of *February* last, between Mrs. *Mary Frazer*'s, at the Sign of the *Indian King*, in *Annapolis*, and Major *Nathan Hammond*'s, a Pair of Leather Bags, wherein were two Yards of Silk Persian, one Silk Handkerchief, Seven Yards and an half of *Irish* Linnen, one Hank of Silk, a Testament, and two Horn-Books.

Whoever secures the said Bags, and the above-mentioned Things, so that the Subscriber may have them, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Current Money Reward, paid by

NICHOLAS GASSAWAY,
Son of THOMAS.

I JOHN MUIR, Taylor, in *Annapolis*, designing soon to leave this Province, and return to *Scotland*, hereby give Notice thereof, that any Person or Persons having any Claims on me, may bring them in, which shall be immediately and duly paid.

JOHN MUIR.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscriber has now declined Ordinary-keeping, at his House on the main Road leading to *Calvert* County: And that from *June* next, *Durant Conner* proposes to keep Tavern at the said House, as usual.

JOHN CONNER.

THE Subscriber, living in *Annapolis*, and who has resided in this Province upwards of Twenty Years, and well acquainted with the neighbouring Provinces, will transact Business for any Gentlemen who will please to employ him, to *New-York*, *Pensylvania*, *Virginia*, or any Part of *Maryland*; which he will perform with Diligence and Dispatch.

GEORGE ALLEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold by the Printer hereof, (Price 1*s*. 6*d*.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE ESSAYS OF THE *DUBLIN* SOCIETY, relating to the Culture and Manufacture of FLAX: With Cuts, representing the principal Instruments used in FLAX-DRESSING.

STRAY'D (but rather think stolen) from the Plantation of the Subscriber, at the Head of *Severn*, a well set grey Horse, shod round, hanging and standing Mane, branded TP on his buttock, paces well.

Whoever gives Notice to the Subscriber, that he may have him again, shall have Ten Shillings Reward.

THOMAS GOUGH.

Anne Arundel County, *March* 9, 1748.

WHEREAS *Mary Wetherd*, the Wife of the Subscriber, living in *South-River* Neck, hath eloped from said Husband, and may possibly run him in Debt.

This is therefore to caution all Persons from entertaining said *Mary*, or trusting her on her said Husband's Account; for he will pay no Debts of her contracting after the Date hereof.

WILLIAM WETHERD.

RUN away from the Subscriber, near *Patapsco* Ferry, about the first of *November*, a Servant Man, named *Richard Cooke*, an *English* Man, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, a pale Face, pitted with the Small Pox. He had on when he went away, a Check Shirt, a Pair of Cotton brig Petticoat Trowsers, and a Pair of blue Cloth Breeches under them, three Jackets, one blue, and one red one, a Pair of blue worsted Stockings, knit in Diamonds, and a Pair of Country Shoes.

Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and brings him to said Master, shall be paid FOUR POUNDS Current Money.

CHARLES RIDGLY.

RUN away on Saturday 20th Day of *February*, from the Subscriber, in *Annapolis*, a Servant, named *John Fletcher*, bred to the Sea, a tall slim young Fellow, ruddy Complexion, has a sore Leg, was born in *Somerset* County. He had on, a blue Jacket, canvass'd up the Seams, worsted Cap, and Felt Hat; he took with him his Blankets, Rugg, and other wearing Apparel. He is supposed to have gone over to *Dorchester* County with one *Jacob Seward*.

Whoever apprehends the said Apprentice, and secures him in any Goal, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by Mr. *Robert Swan*, Merchant, in *Annapolis*, or

JAMES LOCKE.

THE Subscriber intending to depart this Province in three Months, desires all Persons indebted to him to pay their respective Debts. And those who have any Demands against him, are desired to bring in their Accounts, in order to receive Satisfaction. He has to dispose of, a large Tract of Land, containing 559 Acres; and two Plantations, with dwelling Houses, and Fencing, for Ready Money, or Bills of Exchange: They lie in *Potty*'s Neck, in *Queen-Anne*'s County.

Whoever inclines to purchase, may apply to

JAMES EARLE.

THERE is in the Custody of the Subscriber, at *Bladensburg*, a middle siz'd black Horse, with a switch Tail, a dull Speck of White in his Forehead, and branded with a B (the small e being joined to the Middle of the B). The Owner proving his Property, may have him.

DAVID RAMSAY.

Annapolis, *February* 3, 1748.

THE Subscriber, at the Sign of the *Indian King*, in *Annapolis*, intending to resign the Business of Ordinary-keeping to *John Runsberg*, at next *August* Court; hereby desires all Persons indebted to her, to come and pay off their respective Debts, by the last of this Month, or they may expect to be sued for the same.

MARY FRAZER.

RUN away on Sunday the first of this Instant *February* from the Ship *Laura*, now lying in the Eastern Branch of *Potowmack*, two Seamen; one named *Nicholas Bradley*, of a swarthy Complexion, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, and well made: Had on, a dark grizzel Wig, a blue Jacket, a Pair of Trowsers, and a spotted blue Handkerchief about his Neck. The other named *John Curtis*, alias *Ragged Head*, a fresh Lad, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, and Pock-fretten. Had on a blue Jacket and brown Wig, the rest of his Apparel uncertain.

Whoever takes up *Nicholas Bradley*, and commits him to Goal (as he run away before) shall have EIGHT POUNDS Currency Reward; and for *John Curtis*, on Delivery of him to the Ship, FOUR POUNDS Currency Reward; paid by Doctor [illegible] at *Bladensburg*, or

WILLIAM GRAHAME.

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Mr. GREEN,

AS Leisure and Opportunity may permit, I purpose to animadvert on a Paper with which you have been pleased to favour the Public, signed A FREEHOLDER. *And, as in this I am actuated solely by an ardent Desire of promoting the Welfare of my unhappy Country, hope the following Reflections, which are intended as an Introduction to my further Sentiments, will have a Place in your Gazette.*

I am, Sir, your's,

A NATIVE OF *MARYLAND*.

THE famous Mr. *Addison*, than whom, perhaps, no Man ever judg'd better, was of Opinion, 'That nothing could be so scandalous to a Government, and detestable in the Eyes of all good Men, as defamatory Papers and Pamphlets.' A great Writer, whose extensive Knowlege and benevolent Disposition made the Interest of all Mankind his Care, could not, without the utmost Regret and Concern, behold that great and honest Nation, which gave him Birth, sacrificed to the mean and mercenary Views of low and contemptible Party Scribblers; who, from an Itch to Writing, from factious Principles, or from desperate Fortunes, were incessantly labouring the Destruction of the best Constitution of the known World; and that which is an Aggravation of the Crime, under the specious, but lying and impudent, Pretence of defending it: For so inestimable a Blessing is Freedom, in the Eyes of all those who have actually free, that he who would propose to himself any Success in attempting to cheat an ENGLISHMAN of his Liberty, must under a Necessity of first persuading him, that he is already in Danger of losing it.

THIS ever was, and ever will be, the constant Artifice of all those, who, out of a counterfeit Zeal for the public Good, endeavour to throw all Things into Anarchy and Confusion; and from thence to derive to themselves some Advantage or Glory, which, from the Want of all worthy Endowments, they could never hope to obtain in the Calm and Serenity of any settled and well-ordered Government.

ENGLAND (says a certain Author) is the Place in the World, where the public Justice is most equally administred; and where the People suffer the least Violence.' 'We are pleased (says another) with that Form of Government, which *Livius* mentioned as the most perfect, and thought the hardest to be framed, that happy Ballance and Mixture of Interests, which comprehend every Interest.' In Truth, it is a Government which is the Glory of it's King, the Happiness of it's People, the Reproach of Tyrants, and the Envy of Slaves: Yet, which shews the Insufficiency of every human Institution, that wise, this just, and excellent Constitution, has not at all times been able to preserve itself free from the most violent Shocks and Convulsions; nor even Proof against the little Arts and selfish Pursuits of vile Incendiaries. One would indeed judge, that a People, blessed with so uncommon a Share of Felicity, incapable of having their Senses so grossly abused by Knaves and Villains, as to become the Tools and Agents of their own Destruction, were not the contrary plainly evinced by many Instances in the *English* Story.

In the Reign of *Richard* II. the Duke of *Lancaster*, who succeeded to the Crown, larded over all his ambitious Views with the popular Pretence of redressing public Grievances. After his Usurpation, as a just Reward of his Usurpation, he had the Misfortune of finding the same Game, which he had taught others, played upon himself, by those very Men who had pav'd his Way to the Throne. The Insurrection of *Wat Tyler*, which was one of the most formidable and bloody Rebellions that *England* ever saw, took it's Birth from a Circumstance yet more inconsiderable and inexcusable: Having been guilty of the worst of Crimes, in order to screen himself from the Hand of Justice, he had immediate Recourse to the invariable and never-failing Resource of all Incendiaries, by setting himself up for a Redresser of Wrongs. By this Stratagem he so fully succeeded, that in very little Time he found himself at the Head of a hundred thousand Men, breathing nothing but Destruction to the Nobility and Gentry, and greedily swallowing this monstrous and, till then, unheard of Doctrine; 'That all Men, being Sons of Adam, there ought to be no Distinction; and consequently it was their Duty to reduce the World to a perfect Equality.'

When an unruly Multitude are once thus inflam'd, how eagerly do they listen to any Doctrine, however absurd, to any Schemes or Propositions, however preposterous, to obtain Satisfaction for Injuries which, in their cooler Reflections, they would perhaps find to have existed no where but in the Warmth of their own Imaginations: And what Lengths they will go, what Feats of Madness, Cruelty, and Rapine, they are capable of, to accomplish that End, will evidently appear from the Progress of this Commotion, in which was spilt a Torrent of the best Blood in *England*; and all the Ravages committed that could be expected from so numerous a Mob, guided solely by their Fury. It is indeed barely possible to have Charity enough for such rash and inconsiderate Men, as to allow, that they who acted unprovokedly thus, in Defiance of all Laws human and divine, and in direct Opposition to common Sense and common Humanity, could have any Relation, save the outward Form, to the human Species! Yet, who were the Authors of this bloody and tragical Scene, this inhuman Butchery of their own innocent Countrymen? Who, but those *Englishmen*, who justly boasting the Enjoyment of greater Privileges than any People under the Sun, were thence the more tenacious of them, and thence the more easily imposed on by any Suggestions, however false, groundless, and improbable, of the Danger of losing them.

IN short, whoever takes an impartial View of the History of *England*, from the *Norman* Conquest down to the present Time, will find, that religious Controversies in general, and a few Instances hereafter mention'd excepted, almost all the Commotions which have happened in that Kingdom, however plausible the Pretences of the Authors might be, were calculated purely to serve particular Interests, and not the Good of Society. A Jealousy for the public Weal is certainly a commendable Jealousy; and when the Liberties of the People are so far invaded, as to render Methods mild and gentle ineffectual, then, and not 'til then, violent Remedies are justifiable. Such were the just Wars of the Barons, in the Reigns of King *John* and *Henry* III. by which was obtained not only a Grant and Confirmation of *Magna Charta*, the Basis and Ground-work of all *English* Liberty, but moreover a Right in the People to vote by Representatives in Parliament. Such was the timely, tho' perhaps too violent, Stand made to the despotic Government of *Charles* I. and such the glorious Opposition to the tyrannical Measures of *James* II. which brought about the happy Revolution.

THOSE therefore, who, from a pure Regard to Liberty and the Rights of Mankind, have in the most perilous Times bravely stood in the Gap of Tyranny, and by their gallant Efforts stemmed the Current of arbitrary Power and lawless Rule, will be eternally remember'd with Veneration and Gratitude by all the Posterity of Freemen. But on the other Hand, to prostitute the sacred Name of LIBERTY to the narrow and corrupt Purposes of particular Leaders, who are not animated by any Zeal for the Community; to wish and seek to be alone happy at the Expence of Thousands; to endeavour to rise by Fraud, and to be exalted on the Ruins of a whole Country; is certainly, of all Villainy and Wickedness, the highest and greatest that the Heart of Man can be capable of.

HITHERTO, in this our Infant Country, we have, I thank God, excepting a very late Instance, enjoyed the Sweets of a happy and uninterrupted Calm and Repose. Our Situation, and perhaps our Want of Treasure, have serv'd as Bulwarks against Invasions from abroad; whilst an easy contented Frame of Mind, arising from the Contempt of Power and Riches, a Happiness unknown to sordid Breasts ever thirsting after new Acquisitions, has been our Security from civil Discord and Commotions at home. The hateful and invidious Task, therefore, of sowing Dissention and stirring up domestic Feuds, seems to have been by Fate reserv'd for Foreigners, Men, who having liberally tasted of that Hospitality, for which this Country is above all others remarkable; shar'd our Property, and partook of every Advantage in common with the Natives; have thus rewarded them with all the Meanness of Ingratitude. The World will, no Doubt, readily judge that I am here complaining of the extraordinary and unprecedented Conduct of a Set of Men, who think themselves injur'd by a late Proceeding of *Prince George's* County Court: The Magistrates, who in that Case acted under an ample Power lodg'd in them, by as clear

and

and explicit a Law as ever was made, have been moſt ſhamefully inſulted and traduced; not in private Companies and public Meetings only, but in Print alſo; and that not in ſuppoſitious Characters, but expreſsly by Name; a Treatment ſavage, cruel, and ſcandalous, and heretofore unknown in any civiliz'd Part of the World. Not contented with theſe mad chleſs Proceedings, the honeſt, but too credulous, People have been ſurprizingly ſeduced, and made to believe, that this Action of the Juſtices, although preſervative of their Properties, was nevertheleſs deſtructive of their Liberties: Thus by an Abuſe of the amiable Word LIBERTY, the People, through a laudable, tho' miſtaken View of preſerving entire that principal Ingredient of their Happineſs, have become the Dupes and Engines of promoting the avaritious Views of others, without any Poſſibility of the leaſt Advantage to themſelves. Nor is this the worſt: ——From an honeſt Principle in many; from interſted Motives in ſome; and from miſtaken Notions in moſt; this Affair has ſour'd the Minds of Men, and alienated their Affections to ſuch a Degree, that the Inhabitants of the ſame County are already like two different Nations, and in a fair Way of hating one another as heartily, as if they had been declared Enemies from their Birth.

THE celebrated Author, whom I firſt mentioned, has ſet the Calamities attending ſuch a Diviſion in ſo clear and moving a Light, and, at the ſame Time, ſo juſtly touch'd upon the Characters of every Party in this Diſpute, that it would be doing my Country Injuſtice not to give his Sentiments a Place here. 'There cannot (ſays he) a greater Judgment befall a 'Country, than ſuch a dreadful Spirit of Diviſion as rends a 'Government into two diſtinct People; and makes them greater Strangers, and more averſe to one another, than if they 'were actually two different Nations. The Effects of ſuch a 'fatal Diviſion are pernicious to the laſt Degree; not only as 'to thoſe Advantages which they give the common Enemy, 'but thoſe private Evils which they produce in the Heart of almoſt every particular Perſon. This Influence is very fatal, 'both to Mens Morals, and their Underſtandings; it ſinks the 'Virtue of a Nation, and not only ſo, but deſtroys even common Senſe.

'A furious Party-Spirit, when it rages in full Violence, exerts itſelf in Civil War and Bloodſhed; and when it is under 'it's greateſt Reſtraints, naturally breaks out into Falſhood, 'Detraction, Calumny, and a partial Adminiſtration of Juſtice. 'In a Word, it fills a Nation with Spleen and Rancour, and 'extinguiſhes all the Seeds of Good-Nature, Compaſſion, and 'Humanity.

'IT is the reſtleſs Ambition of artful Men, that thus breaks 'the People into Factions, and draws ſeveral well meaning 'Perſons to their Intereſt, by a ſpecious Concern for the 'Country. How many honeſt Minds are fill'd with unchriſtable Notions out of their Zeal for the Public Good! What 'Cruelties and Outrages would they not commit againſt Men of 'an adverſe Party, whom they would Honour and Eſteem, 'inſtead of conſidering them as they are repreſented, they treat 'them as they are! Thus are Perſons of the greateſt Probity 'made bad Men, even by that nobleſt of Principles, the Love 'of their Country.'

THE Authors of theſe Evils and Misfortunes, think no doubt, all that Farce and Grimace with which they have conducted themſelves, paſſing upon the World for mighty Maſters of Cunning. Perhaps it does ſo; but of this I may venture to aſſure them, that with all their Wiles and Subtleties, in the End they will find themſelves extreamly ſhort-ſighted, and fatally miſtaken. As thoſe who wantonly ſport with the Eaſe and Happineſs of a People, cannot long eſcape the People's Reſentment, who are ſure always to take Vengeance, at leaſt in proportion to the Injuries they receive: For whom, however, I do not inſiſt that my Opinion alone ſhould be taken; having, for my Authority, that inimitable Writer upon Liberty, the late PAGET, with whom I ſhall cloſe this Subject.

'SUCH as are known not to love their Country, can not 'reaſonably expect to be ſafe in it; or that Enmity to the Public will not meet with Public Hate, which is the next Step to 'Public Revenge. And they who are indifferent to every Intereſt but their own, tho' they may purchaſe Flatterers, yet 'have Minds as bad as theirs, can never be exempt from 'one miſerable Reflection, that moſt Men, and all the beſt, 'abhor them; whilſt only a few of the worſt, applaud them. 'Nor can they find much Delight from the hollow Praiſes of a 'Tribe of Fawners, when they remember that injur'd Multitudes are perhaps at the ſame Time curſing them. Some 'indeed perſonate Public Spirit for a while, yet have not the Art 'and for a While paſs for Virtuous, without having Virtue. 'But the Fraud will ſoon be diſcover'd. No Diſguiſe can 'long hide the falſe Patriot; and his Hypocriſy will but add 'to his Condemnation, when it is no longer able to cover his 'Guilt.'

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